

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

Devoted to the Interests of the Deaf-Mutes of the State of New York.

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MEXICO, N. Y., THURSDAY, SEPT. 9, 1876.

The Death of Amos Smith.

Just previous to our leaving for the

Watertown Convention, we received, with regret, notice from Mr. John Carlin, of the death of Mr. Amos Smith, of Boston, which occurred at his residence on Monday evening, August 16th, at 6:40, from consumption of the bowels. Mr. Smith was a semi-mute of high standing, socially and intellectually, and for many years a clerk in the office of the Registry of Deeds in the Hub city, from which position he retired two or three years since on account of his delicate health. His demise has occasioned much sorrow in a large circle of relatives and friends. He left a loving wife and two interesting daughters, all of whom have our sincere sympathy in the hour of their affliction.

Proceedings of the Sixth Biennial Convention of the Empire State Deaf-Mute Association at Watertown, Aug. 25th, 26th and 27th, 1876.

THE ORATION—THE EXCURSION TO BROOKVILLE—THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS—THE END OF THE CONVENTION—THE SPEECHES AND THE FAREWELLS.

(Continued from our last.)

Wednesday Afternoon Session.
In the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome, was then introduced as the Orator of the Day, and delivered the following production in a graceful and effective manner, which was heartily applauded at its close:

THE ORATION.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—We are told of Saadi, the Persian poet, that he never complained of his condition, but once, when his feet were bare and he had no money to buy shoes; but walking abroad he met a man who had no feet, and he instantly became contented with his lot.

The deaf-mute of sensitive disposition may often be prone to rebel against the hard fate that ordains he shall live speechless and deaf in the midst of sound and ceaseless hum of voices. Born into the world or left by disease in the condition of sense which is to last his whole life through, he acknowledges, doubtless, that trouble and misfortune must exist; yet the selfish but human interrogative will come: Why was I singled out? The infidel, if such there be, can roam away in the region of conjecture and will find exhaustless store of answers, and there we will leave him to satisfy himself as best he may. To him imbued with the spirit of Divine revelation, there is but one reply: It is for his good, paradoxical though it may seem. But wherein this good consists, he will probably on earth never know. The loss of a sense may save him from some impending danger fatal to body and to soul; or it may be a punishment he must endure consequently upon his relation to one of his kindred, but how much better to bear it now than in another world. One thing we know, the silent workings of the Almighty hand never result in our harm. And here let our speculations end.

The world is full of strange balancings and compensations. Saadi had no shoes and his feet were bare; but he met a man who had no feet. Is it any wonder his own deficiency seemed light in comparison? You observe the little conjunction but—there is a world of meaning in it. The misfrags of the land to-day would place the name of John Milton in the highest niche of human fame, and there are many who envy the genius of the immortal author; but Milton was blind, Milton was poor. But why multiply instances? The world is full of them. Lives there a man who can say he has no trouble? No, not one. Secret and unsuspected it may be, but trouble still, stinging the more often, because the less glaring. The remembrance of this may be something of a consolation in our hard affliction. We are deaf, but, thank God, we are not blind.

We have come into the world for some purpose, we may be sure. Let us take a look at our natural aids. Two hands, two feet, sight and strength—these ought to enable us to get along and even to be of use while we are young and healthy. Then we have minds—minds as good as the

average in the land, if we will but think so. To improve these should be a chief aim. The school-room is an excellent place, the instructor a power in himself; but fearfully vain must be the man who, leaving both, thinks his education finished. Men rise not by stopping where the school-master drops them; but by continuing through life as self-educators; and this while very true of all men, is especially true of the deaf-mute. But some of you will say you are too old to learn. Too old, indeed! You are learning involuntarily every day of your life. A direct, persistent, continuous effort is the lever which will move and overthrow mountains of ignorance. The most accomplished Greek scholar in the Senate of the United States at one time, did not commence the study of the language till he was over fifty.

"Cato learned Greek at eighty; Sophocles wrote his grand Oedipus and Simonides bore off the prize of verse from his contemporaries when each had numbered more than four-score years; And Theophrastus, at four score and ten, had but begun his Characters of Men. Chaucer, at Woodstock with the nightingales at sixty wrote the Canterbury Tales; Goethe, at Weimar, toiling to the last, completed Faust when eighty years were past. These are indeed exceptions; but they show how far the gift-stream of our youth may flow into the arctic regions of our lives, Where little else than life itself survives."

And as to time, what if the work of talent is the play of genius. It took the poet Gray seven years to write his *Elegy*, a poem of twenty-nine verses, and it is generally regarded the finest poetic composition in the English language.

If you have a particular purpose to follow through life, stick to it. Never allow adverse circumstances to overcome you. Overcome them. Take heart from the career of great men, who have had their vicissitudes in their day. In the year 1837, Napoleon III., then a young man, was chiefly remarkable for his melancholy, taciturn disposition, a brow indicative of great intellect, and, what people called a strange fancy that he would one day rule France. It was that idea persistently cherished in exile and imprisonment, and despite disaster, that made him, fourteen years after, Emperor of the French. Lucky man! Not at all. It is not lucky men that achieve, but plucky men.

There seems to be a special providence watching over the dauntless. Many times essay to bar the course of the resolute man; but manfully met, they vanish from the way. Press on! ever on and onward. The goal is nearer each succeeding day. We do not ask to go up like a rocket and flash in momentary brilliancy, lest, like it, we come down with greater velocity.

"Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor, and to wait."

Do things substantially. The world is tired of the creations of an hour, and we want no more hurry, flurry and dismay. Look at some branches of our political government. It has not been very lately what it once was. Indeed, the old stock has almost entirely run out, is some very temporary outside glittering, have taken the reins and well nigh ruled state and country to destruction. The haste to get rich with the fearful amount of speculation culminating in the disastrous panic of two years ago, stands before us an example and a warning. Of the indirect effects I need not speak; there are few persons here who have not felt them. But upon whom did the blow first fall? Upon the men of business, the millionaires of our great commercial marts, and then woe to them whose wealth had been of hasty build. The first adverse blast swept away the cupola, the next tore at the foundations, and the proud structure tottered and fell. Benefits come to us in various ways, often in cold iron garbs and with flaming brands. We are chastised from the quicksand sideways into the solid path of prosperity. Let us therefore look upon this wreck and ruin of misrule and false wealth as so much visible warning for our future, and let us remember that calls to heed apply with equal force to the ruler and millionaire, and to the merchant and private citizen.

In this connection permit me to dwell a moment upon economy—a virtue that cannot be too strongly inculcated. Despise not the day of small things; a penny saved is a penny earned. Cultivate habits of economy. They are the seeds, from which, as the years roll on, will grow health, wealth, happiness, peace, honor and renown.

Deaf-mute instruction in America had its birth in New England. And what more fitting place could be found? Our nation began in New England in the person of the hardy Puritan fathers. The gun heard round the world was fired in New England. It is the cradle of American liberty. Of the natal spot of the art, the little State of Connecticut has the honor. She will retain it forever and may she always be worthy of it! There Gallaudet and Clerc laid the foundation of what was destined to be a great work, and of which I will speak anon.

"They builded better than they knew." The edifice which they reared and in which they labored, still stands, and is their most enduring monument.

But New York caught the zeal. She began to inquire into the wants of her own deaf, and many she found among her youth. She reared a structure and gathered them in from afar. Providence sent her a man of commanding brain, and guiding hand. Foreign improvements were sought, some adopted, some rejected. New systems were inaugurated, and soon she led and still leads, as she does in everything. The work goes bravely on. Institutions dot our country. From every quarter come reports of remarkable progress, and each local effort augments the common good. We draw no line of sect or color, and by recent wise change in her laws education in this great State, through her four institutions, is free to all. The time is very near when, towering high in wealth, pop-

ulation and commercial supremacy, New York can proudly say that there is not an uneducated deaf-mute among the crowding millions of people within her borders.

The system of deaf-mute instruction of the country is wisely arranged to assist the deaf-mute intellect to the highest development. In the city of Washington, there is a collegiate establishment founded solely for the higher education of deaf-mutes. Learned and competent instructors are employed, and the course of study covers a wide range. Within those walls deaf-mutes of extraordinary abilities receive advantages of intellectual culture equal to those obtained by hearing and speaking youth in ordinary colleges. That this college is a most useful institution, has never been successfully doubted. The best evidence of its good is the general intelligence of most of its graduates. It is a college national in its aim and practice, and we should by no means consider him a wise mute, who, surrounded by favoring circumstances, neglected to secure to himself the benefits of a course there.

Deaf-mutes of New York and of America! do not forget that this college is open to you. Spend no time in useless dallying the question to go or not to go. The fleeting moments are freighted with opportunities, which may never be regained if once lost. Go, if you can, and make the most of everything; then, when you leave its halls and enter the world, strive to leave it better than you found it.

There is no universal law which will apply to deaf-mutes in the choice of an occupation. Here, if anywhere, individuality comes in. While trades are taught in nearly every institution, it is safe to say that but a small fraction of the graduates follow, in after life, the occupations in which they were employed at school. The institutions take the mute in his tender years, and assume the task of fitting him intellectually and in handicraft to successfully hold his own in the world. Wherein they fail in accomplishing this end, it is for the heads of these institutions to discover; the intelligent graduate may offer suggestions born of his own experience, but it is not for him to hunt for them for the path to perfection. Deaf-mutes of a higher education generally seek clerical positions, and while this is for them an agreeable vocation, we are not sure whether, without following the usual prescription in such case—becoming farmers—they would do better in other walks of life. It would seem that money is no object with those that throng the doors of the counting house at the first hint of a vacancy. It is no secret that while an advertisement for a good penman with some knowledge of book-keeping, compensation eight dollars a week, inserted once in a single paper, will bring five hundred applicants, the bod-carrier over the way, with his simple physical efforts, probably reckons his wages at twelve dollars a week; and yet it is not true that the various grades of agricultural and mechanical pursuits are languishing for want of skilled men. We have seen it suspected deep thought, and observation, that the wealthy mine in various parts of the country are giving preference to mechanical education for their sons. It may be the coming of a new era of fashion and if so, it is well, for fashion is a powerful incentive and the stronger the power the sooner we reach the end.

To him whose plans are not yet formed, we would say: Choose that occupation for which you seem most fitted mentally and physically; study it—learn it—master it—stick to it. Be not content to have it said that you are a pretty good workman; strive to excel, to be the best of the co-laborers in your particular calling and locality; remember that nothing is attained without hard work, and be assured also that whatever there may be of genius latent in you, will not long remain hid. Live so that you will command the respect and approbation of your employers and you will have won a great triumph, not for yourself alone, but also for the deaf-mutes of the land. Do not join those that congregate in the large cities. Seek a country town or village. To be sure the wages will be smaller, but so will the expenses, and the temptations and allurements that drain the pocket be infinitely less. Be steady and industrious, temperate in all things and wisely economical; and with good health and God's blessing you will have a home of your own in a few years.

In this battle of life there is but one way to succeed: Fight it out yourself. Give the helping hand when you may. Take it if in some sore strait it is offered freely; but never ask for it, never wait for it. Good, true, honest and honorable, so live that when men of narrow minds and no manners point to you and say deaf-mute, they cannot insult you; they pay you a compliment. So may our lives be lives of successful effort, of good deeds, of bright and ennobling example, then, like the stern lights of the receding ship, they will illuminate the path of this coming generation.

Remarks, varying in style "from grave to gay, from sober to serene," were afterwards made by Prof. Nelson of the New York Institution, Prof. Samuel A. Greene of the Belleville (Canada) Institution, Mr. Chamberlain of Massachusetts, Dr. Gallaudet, President Rider and others, some of whom "brought down the house," and all were greatly appreciated.

Rev. Mr. Hopkins, of Grace Church, Watertown, said he was much interested in the occasion, in common with the many citizens who were unable to put in an appearance. He was acquainted with some mutes and they had made a favorable impression upon him. He gave an abundance of good, sound, common-sense advice, and invoked the blessing of the Most High upon all.

It was then agreed to put the prize-voting business through. The lady receiving the most votes was to be presented with a handsomely carved and finished wall bracket, the work of

J. H. Winslow, of Potsdam, and valued at \$10. The first ballot to be twenty-five cents a vote, the second ballot for choice between the ladies getting the two highest numbers in the first ballot—to be ten cents a vote. The proceeds of the voting, after deducting the \$10 for the bracket, to be donated to the Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-mutes, in New York city.

Fifty-one votes were cast on the first ballot, of which Miss Hattie Johnson, a pupil of the Central New York Institution, and Mrs. C. H. Cooper, of Watertown, obtained, respectively, nine and fifteen.

At the second ballot, 123 votes were cast, Miss Johnson receiving 80 and Mrs. Cooper 43. The bracket was presented to Miss Johnson.

It was suggested that something might be done towards a National Convention of Deaf-mutes during the Centennial at Philadelphia, next year, but the matter was postponed until Dr. Gallaudet could see the Institution people in that city and sound them upon the subject.

The President stated that the excursion would start at 8:20 o'clock in the morning and then announced the meeting adjourned until 9 o'clock Friday morning.

THE SERVICE IN TRINITY CHURCH.

In the evening a very fair audience assembled in Trinity church. The service was read by Revs. Messrs. Hopkins and Berry, Rev. Dr. Gallaudet interpreting the same for the deaf-mutes.

Dr. Gallaudet gave orally a sketch of the origin of deaf-mute instruction in this country, and of the mission work in which he is engaged among the deaf-mutes, his operations embracing a large extent of country. These remarks Rev. Mr. Berry rendered in the sign-language for the benefit of the deaf-mutes present. The service was a very interesting one, and seemed quite a novelty to the hearing portion of the audience. A liberal collection was taken up in aid of the mission.

THURSDAY.

THE TRIP DOWN THE RIVER.

WOODRUFF HOUSE, Watertown, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1876.

Mr. Editor:—Those who have not been to the Thousand Islands have something to live for." Such was the assurance given me, by one who had been there, a few days ago; and it is now the sentiment of every one of the hundred and fifty deaf-mutes and their friends who made the trip yesterday.

The party left Watertown, at 8:20 A. M. for Cape Vincent, and there boarded the steamer *Maud*, which had been chartered for the occasion. The route was down the American side to Alexandria Bay, stopping there half an hour, thence to Brockville, Canada, and home through the Canadian Channel. Able penmen than mine have painted word-pictures of the scenery on this route, and I can only transcribe the incidents and inspirations of the party itself. A number of the party had been over the route before, and these distributed themselves among the excursionists were deprived of speech and hearing. Busy fingers, bright eyes, and intelligent faces, gave little sign of misfortune, and the shouts of laughter and other evidences of immense enjoyment proved that the great law of compensation worked nicely in this case. There were on board, teachers and professors from various institutions; editors, reporters and prominent deaf and semi-mutes from far and near; the Rector of St. Ann's church, N. Y., and his wife, and others well known in the mute community. There was also present a mute who lost his eye-sight some years ago, but who, through the sense of feeling, by the kindness of those around him and the attentions of a loving wife, was enabled to get an idea of the features of the trip, and many of the pleasant incidents of the trip were communicated to him.

There were knots and couples everywhere, and here and there a solitary individual, the latter having, in most cases, segregated himself for the enjoyment of a cigar. The business of the Convention was discussed by some, sentiment employed the attention of others, and each and all found something to enjoy.

With the late Convention and this excursion before us, we can only award the highest praise to the

"Enthusiasts who labored to bridge over
The Gulf of Silence, never passed before;"
and who bridged it successfully, as is fully proved.

Among the points of interest, before reaching Alexandria Bay, were the picturesque islet which Gen. Grant is said to have sighted for, and sighed in vain, for money would not buy it; the summer-house of Mr. Pullman, of palace car notoriety, the Devil's Cove and Friendly Isle. Many were the green and inviting retreats we passed. Many an islet had its lovely, picturesque cottage, or white tent, and we were always saluted in passing, either by the discharge of a swivel or the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, to which the shrill whistle of the *Maud* would respond, waking the echoes and sending them far and wide like frightened birds. Many a nook looked sweet and restful enough to have satisfied the desire of the poet, when he sighed for

"A lodge in some vast wilderness,
Far from the busy haunts of men."

The morning was one of those when the green earth sends her incense up from many a shrine, and sea and shore are blended together in a misty sheen which lends an enchanted aspect to the scene. The party caught the inspiration, and after leaving the gay and festive region of Alexandria Bay, we noticed a good many remarks, the tenor of which harmonized perfectly with the natural and artificial loveliness which spread away on every hand. A Professor from Belleville, a reporter from the Old Bay State, and a young lady-teacher from Illi-

nois formed a group which used the sign language with a versatility and rapidity which was perfectly astonishing, while the play of features made it plain that they understood and appreciated one another, and were bound to make the most of the time they could spend together. The professor had lately been yachting in those very waters and was enthusiastic in their praise; but the reporter, while admitting the river scenery to be grand, could not be content, and quoted:—

"Oh, rich your myrtles' breath may rise;
Soft, soft, your winds may be;
But my sick heart within me dies,
Where is my own blue sea?"

Dinner was served on board the boat, and was one to which ample justice was done, its quality fully deserving the compliment. Past the cabin windows, while at dinner, glided a panorama of surpassing beauty,—indeed, some insisted that we had passed the best part while below. At Brockville a halt of an hour was made, the party going on shore and scattering as they pleased. Specie was abundant, a refreshing change from the rag currency of the States, and a good deal was brought away by the visitors. Leaving the wharf at Brockville, as the boat steamed homeward, the broad, majestic St. Lawrence stretches astern, inviting to further explorations; but we are forced to deny ourselves, as the lengthening shadows and the seventy miles which intervene between us and Watertown are insuperable obstacles. The scenery on the Canadian side is magnificent, and, as the twilight comes on and the mists begin to rise, the various groups, watching the changing and fading landscape, subside into a contemplative mood. Far astern, dimly seen, yet lovely withal, is an island bower, to which one calls attention and quotes:—

"And the name of that isle is the Long Ago,
And we bury our treasures there;
There are brows of beauty and bosoms of snow,
There are hearts of dust, but we love them so;
There are trifles and trammels of hair."

Another, seated at the bow, where a gorgeous sunset is fading away and the river blends with the horizon, repeats:—
"And I sit and think, when the sunset's gold
Is flushing river and hill and shore,
I shall one day stand by the waters cold
And list for the sound of the boatman's oar.
I shall watch for a gleam of the flapping sail,
I shall hear the boat when it gains the strand,
I shall pass away with the boatman pale
To the better shore of the Spirit Land."

We reach Cape Vincent a little past nine P. M., and find a special train awaiting us, which puts us down at Watertown in a very short space of time.

A merrier crowd, a more intelligent assemblage, a more satisfied party, would be hard to find than were these, "Children of Silence." And the captain and officers of the *Maud* certainly never carried a better behaved hundred and fifty persons, as they admit.

If my description of the trip, Mr. Editor, fails to do justice to the scenery and does not follow the beaten track, it will at least prove that deaf-mutes, so far from deserving or desiring pity, have compensated in a great measure for their misfortune; that the eye can be trained to take the place of the ear and the fingers be made to do the work of the tongue.

One incident I forgot to mention, and quote from the *Utica Herald*:

"As we returned to the Bay, we met the *Maud*, with the New York State Deaf-mute Association on board. There were about one hundred in all, including Dr. Gallaudet, of St. Ann's church of New York, the great friend of the deaf-mutes. Commissioner Flower and Quartermaster Hill played a good joke on Prof. James Koehl. As the *Maud* approached they suggested that it would be a handsome thing to give the excursionists a welcoming tune. Forgetting that nearly all the party were deaf and dumb, Prof. James ordered the music, and the band played very sweetly. Although the boys laughed considerably, the compliment was not lost, as the hearing friends of the excursionists told them that they were remembered."

Five of the excursionists, enchanted with the trip and the facilities for boating, fishing and shooting which it revealed returned the next day, with camp equipage to spend a week or so. Their names are W. T. Collins, James Russell, Moses Heyman, C. O. Upham and H. A. Rumrill.

The excursion will live in the memory of all concerned and form a green spot in the somewhat monotonous retrospect of existence, to which it will be a pleasure to look back.

I have failed to give an adequate idea of the affair, and leave the rest to the imagination of your readers.

WM. MARTIN CHAMBERLAIN.

Friday Morning Session.

The Convention was called to order by the President at 9:30, and prayer was offered by Rev. Thomas B. Berry.

The election of officers was the first business on hand and resulted as follows: President—H. C. Rider, Mexico. Vice President—John T. Southwick, Albany, (by acclamation.) Secretary—Prof. Lewis Selanier, Rome. Treasurer—S. A. Taber, Scioto, (re-elected by acclamation.) Recording Secretary—J. R. Pimm, Wolcott.

Managers—Northern New York, W. T. Collins, Troy; Central New York, E. P. Wood, Syracuse; Western New York, John C. Acker, Rochester; Southern New York, Moses Heyman, New York. Messrs. Rider and Taber, the President and Treasurer of the Association, were re-elected for the fourth time each.

Votes of thanks were passed to the railroad companies for favors received; to the captain and officers of the steamer *Maud*, for attentions during their trip to the Thousand Islands; to the newspaper men and citizens generally for interest shown; to Dr. Gallaudet for his lecture; to Messrs. Gallaudet and Berry for services as interpreters; to the orator of the

day, for his eloquent address; to the retiring officers, for their past services; to Mayor Winslow for his presence and cordial welcome; to the superintendent of Washington Hall, for use of same; and to all others who had, in any manner, aided and countenanced the Association.

Prof. Johnson, principal of the Central New York Institution for Deaf-mutes, Rome, N. Y., explained the steps to be taken by the parents of deaf-mute children, in order to obtain admission for them as pupils in the Central Institution. He said that all deaf-mutes over six and under twelve could be admitted by applying to the principal, and all over twelve and under twenty-five, except those who had originally been appointed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction as pupils of the New York Institution. He also said that it was a rule of the Department of Public Instruction not to permit the transfer of a pupil from one institution to the other without the consent of the principal of the institution to which the pupil was first appointed.

On motion of the President, a resolution of thanks was passed to the Rev. William P. Parker, Rector of Grace church, Mexico, for a donation of five dollars to the Association, in consequence of which he was unanimously elected an honorary member of the Association; a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. John T. Southwick, of Albany, for the present of three handsome Record Books for the Association, manufactured by himself; also to Mr. Dennis Mahoney, of Albany, for assisting him in making a large quantity of pocket writing blanks for sale at the Convention for the benefit of the society; also to Mr. James H. Winslow, of Potsdam, for the bracket, which was given as a prize to the handsomest lady, the voting upon which netted, above its cost, \$17 for the Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-mutes.

It was voted to submit the proposed amending of the Constitution to a committee to be appointed by the Board of Managers, and have their report in January next.

The rest of the session was taken up with remarks by various persons, on a variety of subjects, relevant and otherwise, and, pending the meeting of the Board of Managers, the meeting adjourned to afternoon, when the time and place for holding the next Convention and other arrangements, were to be announced and the business closed.

Afternoon Session.

Called to order at 2 P. M.

The President announced the following arrangements as having been agreed upon:

The next Convention will be held at Elmira, N. Y., commencing on the last Wednesday in August, 1877. Samuel T. Greene, of Belleville, Canada, will deliver the oration, with Thomas H. Jewell, of New York, as his alternate. Fort Lewis Selanier was appointed to make the arrangements for the next meeting.

The President hoped for a large gathering at the next Convention, enjoined upon all to exert themselves for the prosperity of the Association, that it might still exist as a means of pleasure and profit to the mute community, returned thanks for the orderly conduct of the assembly, and pronounced the Convention dissolved.

(Concluded.)

Probable Murder of a Deaf-mute.

(From the Elmira Daily Gazette, August 24.)

A startling rumor was current upon the streets this morning to the effect that a horrible murder had been committed sometime during last night.

THE EXCITEMENT.

occasioned by the report was more than ordinarily intense, from the fact that our city has for a long time enjoyed a remarkable immunity from such crimes. In fact, the orderly condition of our public thoroughfares, both day and night, has been the occasion for general congratulation. This security may be unhesitatingly attributed to the efficiency of our police, who, unlike the police of New York city, are not the confederates of criminals nor the abettors of crime in any form.

VISITING THE SCENE.

Visiting police headquarters, as soon as the report had reached us, we were met by James Farley, janitor of the station house, who in answer to our inquiries informed us that the report was true and that a man, badly wounded about the head and in a dying condition, had been found early in the morning, and removed by himself and Marshal Kennedy to the old jail now kept by Wm. B. McCann. Upon visiting the old jail, we found that the

HORRIBLE CONDITION OF THE MAN.

as described by Farley, had not been exaggerated. He was lying upon his back upon a cot bed, with his clothes on. His face and head presented a most sickening appearance. There was a deep wound behind his right temple and another on the top of his head. His face was completely covered with blood which had lodged in his beard and moustache. Both eyes were badly swollen and completely closed, and so congested as to be completely discolored and almost black. The wound in his temple had evidently been made by some hard instrument, as the skull was broken and crushed in upon the brain—the gash being deep enough to admit two fingers. As soon as he had been conveyed to McCann's, Marshal Kennedy had summoned Dr. Henry Flood, who was in attendance and doing what could be done for the sufferer at this time, about 7½ o'clock this morning. The Doctor pronounced his case as extremely critical and gave it as his opinion that

THE MAN WOULD DIE.

He also stated that there was a possibility that the wounds could have been produced by the man falling from a great

height, and striking his head on some hard projection. The man was breathing quietly, somewhat heavily, was still in a comatose condition, and, of course, nothing could be learned of him as to the cause of his injuries.

WHERE HE WAS FOUND.

He was first discovered lying at the foot of a stairway, in the rear of the Wyckoff Block, on Water street, leading to the shoe shops of G. W. Wyckoff & Co. He was first noticed by Jerry Murphy, a shoemaker in Wyckoff & Co.'s employ, about four o'clock this morning. Murphy, supposing him to be drunk or asleep, at that early hour, naturally paid no attention to him, as he seemed comfortably sleeping, and was known to be inoffensive and quiet. Afterward, at six o'clock, Mr. Lewis Gaudreau, having occasion to go down stairs for a pail of water, observed that there was a pool of blood beneath his head. More closely, then, inspecting his unfortunate condition, the nature of his terrible injuries was revealed. Mr. Gaudreau at once conveyed word to Police Headquarters, and, as stated above, the body was removed to the old jail.

HIS NAME AND BUSINESS.

The name of the wounded man was ascertained to be Jas. W. Jennings. He was a deaf-mute, and has long been in the habit of going from house to house, repairing and cleaning clocks and watches. He was between fifty and sixty years of age. In his poverty, he was accustomed to seek shelter and repose at night in some hallway in the rear of the block where he was found. Many will remember him as a short, somewhat stooping, grizzled grey bearded, slight built, shabbily dressed man, who generally wore old fashioned, heavy spectacles, always carrying a small slate about him to make known his wants.

AN EXAMINATION OF THE PREMISES.

Where he was found failed to solve the mystery which surrounds the affair. His wound was so severe that it seems hardly possible that, after receiving it, he should have been able to walk or crawl to the place where he was found. And there was no chance for him to have fallen where he was found with a possibility of receiving such injuries as he received. Suspicion points strongly to the idea of

A BRUTAL ASSAULT.

By some parties still unknown. The closest questioning of families living in the block and men employed there, failed to throw any light on the matter. No unusual noises were heard during the night. The horrible deed might easily have been committed without much noise, as the poor man was dumb, and would have been unable to have made an outcry. Marshall Kennedy, officer Foraker and the *Gazette* reporter were confirmed in the belief that he had been led into the dark passage—which is entirely shut in by fences and outhouses—by some scoundrels with evil intent, and that the fatal blows were there quietly inflicted and the victim left to his direful fate. There were no marks of blood leading from the stairway to indicate that he had found his way there after being hurt. And further, there seemed to be no possibility of his having been so severely injured by falling down the stairs.

There is seemingly an impenetrable mystery covering the whole affair, as there could hardly be any motive other than the gratification of a fiendish and diabolical spirit of cruelty and murder that could have prompted any one to strike down a helpless and inoffensive pauper as was this old man Jennings.

Marshal Kennedy and the members of the police force will leave no stone unturned to explain the horrible transaction if possible, and to bring the culprits (if it is a murder) to justice.

It is to be hoped that the poor victim will recover so far from his stupor as to be able to throw upon the cause of his situation a light more satisfactory than that which now seems to illumine the dark and bloody deed.

Every attention is being shown him by Mr. McCann, and all that medical skill can do will be done to alleviate his sufferings and, if possible, save him from death. Should he arouse sufficiently, his ante mortem statement will be taken.

[NOTE

Minor Topics.

The public debt statement shows a reduction of \$1,585,049 for the month of August.

Nevada expects to produce this year bullion to the value of \$25,000,000.

The French have been wise enough to form a "Society for the Protection of Birds Useful to the Farmer."

There are 800 paper mills in the United States, with a capital of \$40,000,000, and producing annually \$700,000,000 worth of paper.

Fifty workmen's societies and commercial corporations in France intend to send delegates to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

The market value of the fruit crop of the United States for 1875 is put up by a careful statistician, who has been collecting data on the subject, at the respectable figure of \$47,000,000.

There are about 800 men employed on the capital at Albany, and upwards of 400 of these are cutting stone. That is the largest number of stone-cutters ever employed on the new capital.

The total expenses of Messrs. Moody and Sankey, in London, were \$141,980. The public has contributed \$141,190 to defray this debt, leaving a balance of \$790, which will undoubtedly soon be raised.

Returns received at the Department of Agriculture show that the average of farm labor with board per month in the United States, is \$12.40 at the present time, making a decline of nearly 22 per cent. since 1869.

The respondent in a famous divorce case a few years ago, a clergyman, is driving a cab in London, and among those following the same business is a former governor of the Bank of England, an ex-member of Parliament, and a late fellow of Cambridge College.

The Khedive of Egypt has decided that the sum of \$65,000 that had been subscribed for the erection of a monument to him shall be devoted to the establishment of a great public school at Alexandria, open to children of all nationalities and religious denominations.

Bees have become so numerous and aggressive in Brownsville, Texas, that energetic efforts have become necessary to rid the place of them. They took possession of stores where sugar and molasses were kept, stung everybody who tried to drive them away, and stayed until smoked out.

The reorganization of the cavalry, just ordered by the Emperor of Russia, amounts to the permanent mobilization of some 50,000 horse. In accordance with this important measure, the greater part of the cavalry in European Russia will always be kept on a war footing, and stationed along railway lines, so as to be ready to act at a moment's notice.

The banks of the Connecticut river are being protected in places where the current washed them away, by covering them with matting. The mats are woven about two feet thick, and sixty feet long by fifteen wide, of underbrush; and are towed into position, sunk so as to extend from above high water mark to below low water mark; and covered with stones and gravel.

One of the proprietors of the alpaca factory in Chautauque county, N. Y., having been presented with a fine pair of Angora goats, attempted the remarkable feat of taking the fleece from their backs and making a fashionable dress of the wool, between sun and sun. Operations were commenced at sunrise, and at an early hour in the afternoon the goods were ready for the dressmakers. Four ladies then made the dress complete in every particular, and ready for wearing at sundown.

In excavating the site of the new opera house on the Thames embankment, in London, the workmen found a sword encrusted with rust, but with a pommel of solid gold. The weapon has been pronounced by antiquaries to be probably of the age of Edward I. or II. It is supposed that the sword was either lost or thrown overboard in a scuffle, or in an attempt at rescue in a boat, the place where the weapon was found corresponding exactly to the line usually taken by boats conveying prisoners from the palace at Westminster to the Tower.

Third District School Commissioner's Convention.

PULASKI, Sept. 4, 1875.
The Convention was called to order by Wm. H. Gray.
On motion, A. G. Sexton, of Redfield, was elected Chairman, and W. A. Robbins, of Mexico, Secretary.
The credentials of the delegates from towns were called for, and the following names were presented:
Albion—Hiram Norton, A. R. Fuller, O. R. Jones, A. Quackenbush, Edmund Acker.
Boylston—James Hunt, D. L. Hamer, Potter P. Soule, Jay McGuire, A. Fuller.
Mexico—W. J. Menter, Dr. G. P. Johnson, A. L. Sampson, E. H. Gillett, Wm. Chapman, Myron W. Collins, W. A. Robbins.
Orwell—J. B. Wyman, J. E. Fisher, E. S. Beecher, Hiram Snow.
Redfield—J. A. Thompson, A. G. Sexton, G. A. Clark, David Halbert, G. P. Outerson.
Richland—S. C. Huntington, J. W. Fenton, George Edick, J. T. McCarty, L. B. Cole, A. J. Shelley.
Sandy Creek—E. C. Seely, E. H. Sargent, Leman Baldwin, Theodore Salisbury, G. L. Stevens, D. E. Ainsworth.
Williamstown—W. R. Potts, C. S. Sage, S. R. Crandall, Henry Greenhow, S. G. Potts.
Motion made by S. C. Huntington that where delegates were absent that the delegates present from that town vote for the absent ones. Carried.
On motion of Mr. Chapman, John W. Ladd, of Mexico, the present incumbent, was unanimously nominated for School Commissioner.
On motion of W. J. Menter, Wm. H. Gray, and John Preston were appointed a committee to call the next School Commissioner Convention.
On motion the Convention adjourned sine die.

A. G. SEXTON, Ch'n.
W. A. ROBBINS, Sec'y.

PARISH.

Last Sunday evening Rev. James Vincent preached his good bye discourse at this place, before leaving for Vermont. As the Elder is about to emigrate to the land of tall men, by a very urgent call, and as the Elder is not tall physically, it is but reasonable to suppose that the call was made because they thought him tall in another sense. We think the "Green Mountain Boys" are good at guessing, because they have guessed just what the Elder's friends here know to be a fact. The good wishes of our citizens go where the Elder goes, and his good will shares in the good wishes.

Last Sunday afternoon, Rev. Mr. Stewart, (Universalist), of Watertown, preached at the church.

Last Monday and Tuesday about 100 hog pickers left our depot for Madison and Otsego counties.

Since our last communication we have learned that Daniel Edick, Esq., of this place, is a candidate for Superintendent of the Poor. Mr. Edick has been Poor Master of our town for a number of years, and has given universal satisfaction. Mr. Edick has been reasonable in his charges and has studied economy in using the town funds. We bespeak for Mr. Edick a careful consideration at the hands of the Republican Convention soon to convene at Mexico.

Friday, the republicans appointed delegates to the several conventions soon to be held in the county. The county delegates favor Edick for Superintendent of Poor. We believe they are non-committal on the other officers. The assembly delegates favor E. G. Lynch of this town, for Assembly; and commissioner delegates favor H. D. Nutting, of this town, for School Commissioner.

Mexico's youngest child, is getting to be quite aspiring, and like the dear old mother, likes office. We suggest that the old mother give a helping hand and likewise repay old debts.

Dr. White of Mexico, erected on Saturday, in our cemetery, an elegant monument, made by Salladin of Mexico, weighing three tons, lettered except date of death, for himself and wife.

A son of Mr. Truman Smith, of Carleys Mills was drowned yesterday in the mill pond. He was five years old.

Parish, Sept. 7, 1875. ODD.

A Perilous Predicament.

On Tuesday of last week, while engaged in helping his father-in-law, Mr. S. Gary of the town of Sterling, draw in oats from a field on a side hill, Alex Meyers was severely injured. After a load had been put upon the wagon, the man who was on the ground was bracing the load with a fork, when the load tipped over and Meyers who was on the wagon driving the team fell on the fork, the tines of which entered the lower part of his body, and for a moment remained suspended on the fork, the handle being driven into the ground. For three or four days the unfortunate man was not expected to live. At present he is better, and hopes of recovery are entertained.

—Hannibal Reville.

The Central New York Conference of the M. E. Church, which holds its next annual session at Canandaigua, beginning on Wednesday, September 22d, covers an area of nearly ten thousand square miles, extending from Canandaigua on the west to the Midland railroad on the east, and from a line on the north running from Putneyville on Lake Ontario, to Phoenix, thence southward into Pennsylvania, so as to include the counties of Potter, Tioga and Bradford in that State.

—In these days of peaches in plenty, it is well worth while to know that they will preserve much nicer and cleaner if, instead of paring with a knife, which discolors them, they be dipped for an instant in hot water and peeled in the same way as tomatoes.

Third District Republican Convention.

The Republican District Convention for the Third Assembly District was held at the court house in the village of Pulaski, Sept. 4th, 1875.

Pursuant to the published call Mr. Charles Comstock, of Albion, Chairman of the District Committee, called the convention to order.

On motion, W. J. Menter, of Mexico, was elected Chairman, and D. E. Ainsworth, of Sandy Creek, Secretary, and St. John B. Sanford and W. A. Robbins, Assistant Secretaries.

The following persons answered to their names as delegates to this convention:

Albion—C. E. Comstock, Wesley J. Thorpe, Byron Helme, St. John B. Sanford, A. B. Howard, Ezra Otlet.

Boylston—James Hunt, D. L. Hamer, Potter Soule, Jay McGuire, Aaron Fuller.

Amboy—Hugh Wasson, David L. Wilson, Daniel Lewis, Clark F. Stanton, N. A. Gardner.

Mexico—W. J. Menter, G. P. Johnson, Lewis Sampson, W. A. Robbins, M. W. Collins, Everett Gillet, W. A. Chapman.

New Haven—H. J. Daggett, S. O. Wilmarth, H. B. Allen, A. B. Fuller, E. G. Hewitt, T. M. Austin.

Orwell—J. B. Wyman, Norman Hall, J. E. Fisher, E. S. Beecher, Hiram Snow.

Parish—R. W. Slawton, E. G. Lynch, G. R. Mosher, C. D. Barney, J. W. Northrop, G. H. Paddock.

Richland—S. C. Huntington, J. W. Fenton, Geo. Edick, John F. McCarty, L. B. Cole, A. J. Shelley.

Redfield—J. C. Thompson, A. G. Sexton, G. A. Clark, David Halbert, W. P. Outerson.

Sandy Creek—E. D. Seely, E. H. Sargent, D. E. Ainsworth, Leman Baldwin, Geo. L. Stevens, Theodore Salisbury.

Williamstown—W. R. Potts, C. S. Sage, S. B. Crandall, Henry Greenhow, S. G. Potts.

On motion the convention proceeded to elect by acclamation three delegates to represent this district in the State Convention to be held Sept. 8th, at Saratoga. The following were elected: Hon. H. J. Daggett, Hon. J. L. Bulkeley, and Charles Comstock, Esq. Alternates, T. W. Skinner, Joseph Bortles and St. John B. Sanburn.

On motion, the convention proceeded to elect by ballot five delegates to represent the district in the Senatorial Convention, and the following were elected by a vote of 44 to 16, and favor the nomination of A. Z. McCarty for Senator: David J. Wilson, George Mosher, A. G. Sexton, A. J. Shelley and Norman Hall.

On motion, Hon. S. C. Huntington was elected delegate to the Judicial Convention and J. W. Fenton as alternate.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to ballot for candidate for member of Assembly.

H. J. Daggett received 24; John Fenton, 22; E. G. Lynch, 10; Joseph Bortles, 3.

Moved and carried that the Convention proceed to a formal ballot, taking the two names receiving the greatest number of votes.

John Preston received 34; H. J. Daggett, 28.

On motion the senatorial delegates were empowered to substitute in case of absence of any delegate.

The following District Committee was elected by acclamation: J. W. Fenton, A. C. Sexton, and Ed. Lynch.

The following town Committees were appointed by the several delegations: Albion—Byron Helme, John R. Mason, and C. Campbell.

Amboy—D. J. Wilson, D. B. Lewis, and J. Peto.

Boylston—Aaron Fuller, Potter Soule and J. E. McGuire.

Mexico—S. L. Alexander, W. A. Robbins, and A. L. Sampson.

New Haven—H. B. Allen, Augustus Rowe and D. L. Nichols.

Orwell—D. S. Platt, G. W. Nelson and N. C. Burch.

Parish—Richland—G. W. Fuller, B. E. Parkhurst and W. P. Outerson.

Redfield—A. G. Sexton, S. P. Farmer and Lyman Gaylord.

Sandy Creek—E. H. Sargent, D. E. Ainsworth and Theodore Salisbury.

Williamstown—S. G. Potts, C. S. Sage and Wm. R. Potts.

On motion the convention adjourned.

D. E. AINSWORTH, Sec'y.

THE STORY OF THE BIBLE.—We have received a copy of this valuable work, and are very much pleased with it. It is profusely illustrated, and contains a chronological table; also tables of weights, measures and money. The author in his preface says: In preparing it, his effort has been—

First. To include all of Scripture that may most profitably be included, in a work of its character and with its object.

Secondly. To follow closely the Sacred Narrative, adhering to its details and maintaining its spirit.

Thirdly. To add no more of comment than is necessary to the elucidation of the text; and

Fourthly. To employ such simple language and forms of expression, as will be intelligible to children and uneducated adults, without further explanation.

This work is very interesting and instructive, and we trust it will have a very large sale. It will be of great use to all. Mr. C. B. Thompson is selling this work, and we are glad to learn he is succeeding even better than he anticipated.

—A correspondent suggests that the thing that will make a boy yearn for the resumption of study has at last been discovered. It is rolling a baby around in a wagon while a base ball match is being played.

Field Sports.

There is so much base ball playing going on that the people are puzzled with the technical phrases. They are defined thusly:

Field.—The cow pasture where the leather hunting is done.

Base.—Salt bags scattered in the grass for the players to jump on.

Nine.—The number of roosters in knee breeches that constitutes a base ball deck.

Umpire.—The chief baller; he bawls out "strike." His other duty is to sit on the top of the bat and smell of the ball as it goes by.

Judgment.—The Umpire's opinion after taking a smell.

One Ball.—What the Umpire says when the smell proves unsatisfactory.

Strike.—A misnomer by the batter.

Put Out.—The fellow who tries to get in without paying 50c.

Dead Ball.—One which comes to life again after being buried—in the hands of the pitcher.

Foul.—A ball in a direct line from the bat for the Umpire's nose.

Fair Foul.—A ball batted so fast that you don't see it till it hits you.

Bauld.—A "breach of promise" indulged in by the pitcher.

Stealing a Base.—Stuffing a bag in the pitcher's ear, and walking rapidly to the next while the catcher isn't looking.

Beauvy.—A ball so hot that the second baseman lies on his stomach to avoid it.

Hot Ball.—One that sings the short-stop's head as it goes by.

Fly.—A ball which scorns the earth, and like the gentle yellow jacket hums around in the elevated atmosphere.

Wild Throw.—Slinging at the third baseman and killing a small boy in the right field.

HYMENEAL.—About four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon of last week the doors of the Methodist church of this village were thrown open, and people—well, considerably more than ordinarily attend a prayer meeting—walked in and were seated by gentlemanly ushers. The altar wreathed and the chandeliers draped with clematis, the pulpit and table in front beautifully adorned with flowers, the smiling faces turned towards each other in whispered conversation, were sufficient to show that the occasion was anything but sad. Rev. J. T. Hewitt, who one year ago was pastor of the church, took his seat in front of the pulpit, and quietly waited. By and by came Rev. S. P. Gray, the present pastor, who was to assist in the approaching ceremony. A few, whose elegant attire distinguished them from the main part of the assemblage, appeared from time to time and were escorted to the best seats. People forgot that they were in church, and did not hesitate to look back toward the doors. The stir increased; music began, and a bridal party appeared—four bridesmaids and groomsmen, then the bride, Miss Frankie Tuller, leaning on the arm of her uncle, Mr. H. C. Peck, while with Mrs. Peck came the groom, Mr. Ira Lee. The bride and her maids were dressed in white with flowers; the ceremony was in the form prescribed by the Discipline of the M. E. Church, and everything passed off pleasantly. After leaving the church a small number of guests were received at the residence of Mr. Peck. Heartly congratulations and good wishes were showered on the happy pair, and elegant and valuable presents from many friends testified the warm regard in which they are held by all who know them. Our heartiest congratulations are extended to Mr. Lee and his bride, who stand very high in our esteem, to whom may life be long, and if not as sunny, even more beautiful and better than their wedding day.

Attempted Arson.

SANDY CREEK, Sept. 4.—Our place has been considerably excited for the past few days over the discovery of an attempt to set fire to the extensive tannery of Alexander Mosely, in this place, by one J. D. Larmouth, who has been in the employ of Mr. Mosely for some time past as a night watch. Some four weeks ago he took into his confidence another person by the name of Phelps, who promptly revealed all the plans laid by Larmouth to Mr. Paul, the foreman. Officer Slattery, of Oswego, was called to assist in working up the case, and on Wednesday night he arrested Larmouth. When arrested he had taken the hose from the force pump, and had thrown a large quantity of kerosene oil against the side of the building. His examination has been progressing for two days. The prisoner was committed to jail yesterday, but gave bail in the sum of three thousand dollars for his appearance at court.

—Cor. Utica Herald.

—The tree toads, katydids, crickets and other midnight prowlers are making the air musical at nights.

—On Saturday night, Alexander Quesel, committed on a charge of fraud and conspiracy and Frank Conway, alias "Buck" Robinson, of Fulton, charged with arson, made their escape from the jail in Oswego.

—There was no service in the Presbyterian church last Sunday, owing to the sickness of the pastor. We are sorry to learn that both Mr. and Mrs. Stratton are confined to their room by sickness, but hope for their speedy recovery.

—The Fulton Times says: "Monday afternoon at about three o'clock, the river at this point was the lowest it has ever been known to be, the water at one time scarcely flowing over the dam, where a heavy body of water generally falls."

—On Saturday last, as will be seen by a notice elsewhere, John W. Ladd was renominated for School Commissioner. His nomination was unanimous—a good evidence of the efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office during the present term.

News of the Week.

Two boys named Ullerserve, near Patterson, N. J., Wednesday, played soldier with two loaded shot guns; the funeral of the smaller boy left a deep impression on the other.

Thursday morning, robbers compelled the teller of the Planters' National Bank, Ky., according to the teller's story, to go with them to the bank and open the safe, from which they took \$100,000; the teller turns out to be the robber.

At Dayton, Ohio, Wednesday, Wm. Dawson, formerly colonel of an Indiana regiment, while at a wedding, was stabbed and killed by a young rough named James Murphy whom, with four others, he was preventing from entering the house.

In the English channel, Thursday, the English war iron-clads Iron Duke and Vanguard collided, the latter sinking.

A meeting in favor of protection was held in Montreal, Wednesday night.

The anniversary of the battle of Sedan was observed on Thursday throughout Germany as a holiday.

It is expected that silver will replace paper currency soon.

Six murderers were hung at Fort Scott, I. T., Friday.

At Chemung, N. Y., Friday, Charles Hill killed Moses Charles, colored.

The Dundee strike is ended, the operatives going back to work at reduced wages.

Chief Officer Pritchie and a seaman of the Pacific Mail steamer Gaelic were washed overboard during a typhoon, in the China sea.

Floods have destroyed an immense amount of property in Japan.

An American lady and gentleman have been assaulted by Chinese soldiers; an investigation is progressing.

The returns indicate a Democratic majority of 12,000 in California.

A despatch from Mr. John J. Kierman's agent in San Francisco, on Saturday, said D. O. Mills, President of the Bank of California, had authorized the statement that the defalcation of the late Mr. Ralston would amount to between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000, and that an over issue of stock had been discovered.

Hayden's surveying party were attacked by Indians in Western Colorado, and lost four mules, baggage and instruments.

Sunday the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad was in many places three or four feet under water. The Pacific Express going West was thrown into a ditch near Des Moines and several persons were injured.

The principal of the Barre, Vt., bank robbers, George Miles, has been captured in New York.

O'Connor Power, M. P., leader of the Irish national party, arrived in New York, Sunday.

The epizootic is raging among the cattle of Avon, N. Y.

The New York and Erie Bank, Buffalo, has closed its doors.

The three commissioners of Schenck county, Pa. are in prison for official corruption.

At Washingtonville, N. Y., Sunday, one Fisher, while protecting his wife from the assaults of her drunken brother, was killed by the latter.

Fulton's woolen mills at Cavendish, Vermont, were struck by lightning Sunday night, and burned; loss \$170,000.

The Great Central New York Fair, Advertisement of which appears elsewhere, will prove unusually attractive this year. From the Utica Observer we take the following:

"The organization of the Society extends through nineteen counties, containing two millions of people, a territory of twenty thousand square miles, with an aggregate valuation of one thousand millions of dollars, and as a whole embraces a more thrifty agricultural, skillful manufacturing and prosperous business population than any other equal area in the world. 7,384 entries were made at the Fair last year, or double the number ever received at any State Fair, and the display was conceded to be the best ever witnessed in this country. It gave to thousands of visitors a better idea of the industrial importance of Central New York than they could have obtained in any other way, and exhibitors, stock-raisers, and manufacturers found that their exhibitions opened up to them a new and intelligent market, which largely increased their business during the year. The grounds cover 170 acres, all within the city limits. The buildings erected last year are commodious, and Floral Hall is to be increased so as to give full ten thousand feet of floor room, and Dairy Hall arranged to accommodate the immense displays of cheese and butter which have become a marked feature of the Central New York Fairs. Auction sales will be held as heretofore every day; these have proved so useful in bringing together buyers and sellers that their omission from the fair would be seriously felt by a large number who look forward to the annual fair as the time for selling or exchanging stock."

—Rev. Mr. McKie, of Phoenix, had a narrow escape while returning from the soldier's picnic at Fulton, on a boat. His head struck a bridge.

—The person that picked up that big bag of feed which was lost off L. Robbins & Son's wagon while drawing feed from the depot, will please report and save trouble. The bag was lost on the road from the depot to Len. Ames house. A word to the wise is sufficient.

—Last Sunday morning Rev. Dwight Williams preached in the M. E. Church of this place. In the evening he spoke upon the subject of temperance, and also read and sang poems composed by himself. In his address he showed, first, the dark side of the temperance work, and then the bright. Altogether he gave many facts that the people would do well to heed. Mr. Williams is an earnest speaker, and sings well.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

A PAPER FOR THE DEAF & DUMB.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

The Journal for 1875.

While adhering to its policy of the past, will seek to so increase and utilize its resources that the reader will receive the full benefit of them.

BE MADE AS COMPLETE AS POSSIBLE.

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THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We are always on the lookout for something new, and for everything interesting. We shall endeavor to have every Institution and School for the deaf represented in our columns, and we invite correspondence and contributions from every part of the globe. Newspaper clippings, &c., are always welcome, and will be gratefully acknowledged.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

OUR FOREIGN DEPARTMENT will be under the editorial charge of HENRY WINTER SYLE, A. M.

Who needs no introduction to our readers.

HIS NAME IS A SUFFICIENT GUARANTEE THAT THE DEPARTMENT WILL BE COMPLETE AND RELIABLE.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

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AGENTS.

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